

A WRECK DESTROYED

Over a hundred vessels were lost in the wreck of the ship "The Dreyfus" on Saturday morning.

SEVENTY-FIVE PEAKS IN THE BELLS

Record of the storm of Saturday morning and Sunday morning, and the state of the weather on the 30th of November.

Boston, Nov. 28.—It is known definitely tonight that more than seventy lives have been lost in the wreck of the ship "The Dreyfus" on Saturday morning and Sunday morning.

There is scarcely a bay, harbor or inlet from the Penobscot to New London that has not on its shores the bones of some staunch craft, while all along Massachusetts Bay and especially Boston harbor, the beaches are piled high with the wreckage of seamen and coal barges.

The record, a though hourly continuing, is still incomplete for the ocean graveyard of Cape Cod is still to be heard from.

The annoyance and inconvenience of the railroad and street car embargo, covering the whole of southern England, sunk into insignificance before the story of destruction wrought by wind and wave, yet it will many a day before the full impact of the disaster is known or even realized.

Wreckage in Boston Harbor.

The islands of Boston harbor are without exception strewn with wreckage—no less than twenty-nine vessels are ashore at Gloucester; over twenty in the supposed safe harbor of Vineyard Haven parted their anchor chains yesterday and high and dry on the beach. Nantuxet Beach saw two schooners and a coal barge dash to pieces on its sands, the rocks of Cohasset claimed a staunch fisherman; Scituate, a well-known pilot-boat; Manchester, a down-east lumberman, while one tug and three barges, known to the harbor between Cape Cod and Boston, are unaccounted for, and probably lost. The upper harbors of Boston, Plymouth, Portland and other places where vessels were supposed to be comparatively safe, were the scenes of numerous collisions between the ships and the waves.

Every life-saving crew performed deeds of heroism in rescuing crews from stranded vessels and tug-boat captains risked life and property in their endeavors to save life.

Lighthouse in Distress.

Among the tugs which started down the harbor on Saturday morning, the tug "The Dreyfus" was caught in the thick of the weather off Deer Island, while endeavoring to ascertain the meaning of distress signals flying from the lighthouse. She made for the tiny beacon which marks the narrow channel between the lighthouse and the shore, and with a toss and strong incoming tide, tried to answer signals.

Finally it was learned that the light-house had broken in the bulkheads and spotted the water stored there. The two boats which usually hang from the davits had been splintered by the force of the waves and the sea dashing over the lighthouse with such force, that there was little hope of reaching her.

Stranded on Spectacle Island.

Beyond Deer Island lies the big Wilson liner "The Dreyfus," which was wrecked on Saturday morning. She is a matter of surprise to harbor pilots who the "Dreyfus" reached her present berth. She stands up boldly without the semblance of a list, on a hard gravel bottom, in water which at flood tide is hardly more than a foot above the level of the propeller shaft. That she should be in such shallow water is due to the fact that the tide which she went ashore was fourteen feet above the usual flood tide. With her powerful screw churning the mud and sand over her stern at flood tide today, there was no tremor of the vessel toward the open water.

According to some of the wrecking masters, the only way to save the liner is by dredging the channel from the shore to the ship, and even this must be done quickly, as another gale would do incalculable damage.

The White evidently lies on rocks and while she could be pulled into deeper water her cargo would scarcely keep her afloat.

On Ship Rocks.

Leaving Spectacle Island astern, a sorry sight is presented by the three-master schooner, "The Dreyfus," which was wrecked on Saturday morning. She lies on her side, her stern at the beach, and her bow in the water. The ship is a complete wreck, and her cargo is scattered all about her.

From a 15-week the two mates were taken off by Captain James and his crew from across the bay at Hull. It was day light when the "Dreyfus" was seen and the lifeboat was sent out on its mission. The pull was a long one, and finally the two bodies were seen afloat. Three bodies were seen afloat, and life was found in them, but the other had been frozen stiff to its lashings. The survivors and the body were taken to Hull.

Tragedies at Hull.

It was on the little stretch of beach at Hull, just behind the Hotel Pemberton, that the tragedy occurred. The body of a man was found, and it was found that he had been frozen stiff to his lashings. The survivors and the body were taken to Hull.

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Furthermore, the state funds were depleted in the state by various state treasurers in full authority of law. Upon the conclusion of the arguments of Messrs. Shapley and Shields and the report of District Attorney Graham, the court took the papers under advisement. He did not intimate when he would announce his decisions on the motions presented.

IGNORED IN LONDON.

Morning Papers Make Minor Mention of the Negotiations.

London, Nov. 28.—The virtual conclusion of the Paris negotiations received but minor notice from the morning papers, especially in competition with the superior attractions of the Dreyfus-Picquart affair. Some of the papers ignore it altogether, while others offer only comment merely repeat their former views on a settlement long regarded as a forlorn conclusion and universally recognized as the best possible settlement for Spain and the world in general.

FLEET DESTROYED.

Twenty-one Schooners at Vineyard Haven Driven Ashore.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Nov. 28.—The fiercest northeast storm which struck this port Saturday night and continued all day Sunday with great velocity, swept out of existence a large fleet of sailing vessels which were lying at anchor to escape its fury. It is known that at least four men have perished, and it is probable that as many more have lost their lives.

Twenty-one schooners, nearly all heavily laden, and one barkentine schooner, four schooners now lying at anchor, and one barkentine schooner, were driven ashore and are now lying on the beach, some of them heavily damaged.

Many vessels were battered and partially stripped of their rigging.

Preparing for the Arrival of the Spanish Fleet.

Large Detachments of Troops are Being Sent to Drive Out the Spanish Soldiers from Korea—Japanese Soldiers Captured by Russians at Port Arthur and Shot.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 28.—The steamer Glenlogie has arrived here after a tempestuous voyage bringing an interesting budget of news from the northeast.

From Tien Tsin comes the news which shows that the Japanese are preparing to resist Russian aggression. She is preparing to drive the cars' troops from Korea, and to his end large detachments of troops are being landed in the Hermit kingdom.

News is also at hand from Tien Tsin that a large number of Japanese soldiers have been captured by the Russians at Port Arthur and shot. Several Japanese officers of the Imperial Japanese army were taken, and on their persons were found fragments of the principal fortifications.

But a day elapsed after their capture, and the Japanese soldiers were taken to the front of the fortifications and shot.

Chung King Rebellion.

The rebels in Chung King, according to news from the Glenlogie, are increasing in power day by day. The Tung Lang and How Chow railway is completely under their control. They have captured the station at Chung King, and are holding it with money and provisions, and are asking weapons day and night. Merchants in Chung King have wired to Shanghai and other coast ports stopping the shipment of goods. The rebels are also committing atrocities of every kind, and are holding the Chinese population in terror.

Two French priests and a mission of the C. M. S. had gone to the missionaries' mission for shelter, and late in the afternoon the rebels went to the mission and asked that they be delivered up. The missionaries refused, and they afterwards retreated and allowed the rebels to enter the mission and take the missionaries. The missionaries were taken away and were at once killed.

Two French priests were bound and carried away as prisoners. The rebels then retired to Wang Chou Tung. They are, it is said, seizing and murdering the Chinese population, and are holding the Chinese population in terror.

According to reports from Cheung Chou, the missionaries have reached a grave crisis in Korea. The emperor is being worried to death with petitions by the independence club who are forcing his hand to dismiss some of the higher ministers. The independence club will invade the palace and take charge of the government's affairs.

The execution of the unfortunate accused of the attempt to poison the emperor was a ghastly affair. The doomed were taken from the scaffold on which they were to have been executed by a mob. Then began one of the most gruesome exhibitions of savagery and bloodthirstiness ever seen in any land. The condemned men were actually torn to pieces by the mob, and even when life was extinct it most degrading indignities imaginable were heaped on the mangled and bleeding remains.

REMOVED MASSACRE.

Vague Reports of Trouble in an Armenian Town.

London, Nov. 28.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times says: "Vague reports are in circulation of a massacre at Van, capital of the Armenian province, in a Turkish town. The Armenians are reticent on the subject and the Turkish papers publish an official denial of the tale of Van."

SUPREMACY AT HOME.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The United States Supreme court today occupied its room in the capital for the first time since the fire of three weeks ago. The necessary repairs having been made.

is the opinion constantly heard in the highest French society. It is known that a high official of the French foreign office said yesterday: "The appearance of the Americans in Eastern waters is a disturbing factor to the peace of Europe. Americans as well known lack diplomatic manners, and will surely bring constant trouble to all of us."

As to the general sentiment, Mr. W. T. Stead, who has just returned from a tour of France, Belgium, Germany, Russia, Austria, Turkey and Italy, and who has seen the highest politicians in each country, and in some cases their rulers, said today to a correspondent of the Associated Press:

"The immense majority of Europeans are, of course, absolutely ignorant of what has happened in England, and their daily talk they neither know nor care what occurs in the other hemisphere. But Europeans who read the newspapers are able to form what may be called 'public opinion' in the Old World. They are practically unanimous on the matter of the Dreyfus case. England has no single non-American who was not opposed to the expansion of America. Nor through my whole tour of Europe have I met a European who did not receive the protestations of the genuine sincerity with which the Americans entered upon the war with more or less mock incredulity."

Mr. Stead reports that the bitterest hostility of all was found at the Vatican. The American commissioners are naturally pleased at the successful conclusion of their mission. The questions that remain are comparatively unimportant, and admit of speedy settlement. The American commissioners will hasten matters with a view of having the treaty signed within ten days or so, and of sailing for New York by Dec. 17.

Judge Day said this evening: "We have done the only thing possible regarding the Philippines. Our opportunity of giving them was lost when Admiral Dewey did not weigh anchor and sail across the American horizon. I have entertained the United States commissioners at dinner this evening, after which I went to the opera."

Count Von Munster, the German ambassador to France, was the first diplomat to call on the American commissioners this afternoon and congratulate Mr. Reid on the commission's successful work. He said the settlement would meet with the approval of Germany.

French Comments.

The leading article in the Temps today, a column long, is devoted to a severe arraignment of the American attitude towards Spain in which America is made to appear as a merciless conqueror imposing Draconian conditions on a helpless foe and "enforcing a treaty of the peace of a bayonet."

The Spanish commissioners should, in submitting, protest to the civilized world against the spoliation of the weak by the strong.

After the joint session the Spaniards repaired to their quarters and had an animated and lengthy session.

Two Weeks May Close the Work of the Commission at Paris—Offer Will Be Made for One of the Carolines.

Washington, Nov. 28.—It is the impression at the state department in the absence of anything save press reports of the proceedings at Paris today, that the commission work is now near an end and that about two weeks time will suffice to close it up.

This idea is based on the belief that instead of undertaking to arrange the several matters yet to be settled in the treaty binding each of the heads of negotiations in the near future upon those subjects. Such a clause of necessity must be very carefully drawn in order to insure the United States a resumption of commercial relations with Spain on fair terms as far as possible.

It was said at the state department that the next step in order would be to begin negotiations for the acquisition of the Caroline islands for a cable station. This is not to be made the subject of a demand upon Spain, but will be an offer in all sincerity to purchase the island at a fair price. It is not in contemplation to take all of the Caroline group.

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Washington, Nov. 28.—Baron Speck von Sternberg, charge d'affaires of Germany, called at the state department today and had a conference with Secretary Hay on current topics, particularly those growing out of the late war in the Philippines, which Baron Speck took occasion to express the most friendly sentiments on the part of Germany concerning the present status of affairs.

The call was chiefly significant as an evidence that German officials desire to counteract the reports that Germany is about to assume an attitude of protest and to lay claim to the Suva archipelago, which is to be included in the peace negotiations at Paris.

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THE PICQUART CASE

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GOVERNMENT REFUSES POSTPONEMENT

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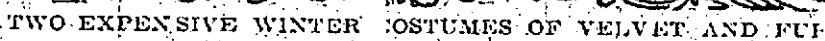
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A FRENCH COAT WITH BIG WATTEAU PLAITS

his pocket, that the murderer was a tramp who had disappeared from the neighborhood on the night of Bob's disappearance. The man was described as being thrown into the abandoned well.

"If you will only bring that villain to justice," Mr. Crampton said to Fred Palmer at a second interview, "you may command any service I am able to give you from now on."

That was what Palmer wanted to hear from Bob's father, chiefly because Bob's father was also the father of Clara. There was more than mere rhetorical ambition in this activity of the father.

He had known that Nipper Cary was supposed by the Chicago police to have made his way to either Oregon or Washington state. He did not hesitate to follow the desperate villain whose description answered so completely to that of the tramp with whom Bob Crampton had been associated.

He had \$500 of his own, within easy reach. He resolved to spend that sum



▲ HEAT AND INEXPENSIVE WINTER SUITS

of the ermine cape were three ruffles of silver silk one falling over the other, and each one edged with black set tiling.

The muff was simply immense; nothing else would cover her at all. I hope the girl who carries it will not refuse to her face, for it will cover it.

The Hats.

Such lovely hats are to be worn this winter. They are tip-filled either far over the face or far back; you can wear your hat just as you please provided you do not wear it in conventional style—square over the eyes!

The new hats have still the pudding-bag tops made of spotted velvet, brocade silk cloths, beads and gold and silver. The cloths can be taken almost literally for the cloth, and are actually exhibited in one of the shop windows of New York the other day, some of the silver tops for the hats. They were of silk and were intended to be sewed upon velvet. One sees a great many of these tops about the size of a tea table made of beads and fancy materials of all kinds. These are sewed upon wheels of velvet that are sewed over the crown of the hat.

The very broad long breasts of any kind of a bird which has a thick, soft breast covering, is fashionable. The guinea hen's breast is highly desired, and is the breast of the Australian hare, which is now going strong in this country. The breast of swans is very high priced, and is sold as a secret—so, a high price of the duck also. These thick, soft breasts are finished with plumages which are very much like bird of paradise plumage and the most brilliant bird in the world, thus combining with the process, a wadding duck.

The very new necks have fur combined with silk, and in purchasing them it is well to be a little careful. In a few days this fashion may go out, and you will be archaic in appearance.

Fur and Satin.

For example, a few days ago there was exhibited a new very elegant, snowy white, new dress of a certain kind, which consisted of bands of satin in which were puffs of purple satin set in between, as a satin puff and a band of sea silk, then a puff and another band of sea silk until the cape reached to the hips. It was a novelty quite to prattle and immensely expensive; but the question asked by the prudent buyer was "How long will it be in fashion?"

On the other hand a cape which is merely edged with silk ruffles, or which has silk trimmings around the neck and yoke, and set in the front with always has fashion for it; for it can be very easily removed or added.

[illegible]

"HE RUSHED UP A

cup through the cedar clump at that place. But I went and looked about among the trees and I found a well there. It has no been used for years and the story goes that it is a used-up oil well."

"And you th nk?"

"Yes, sir. I think that the murderer threw poor Bob's body down that well."

"But isn't it filled up?"

"Not up to the top, sir."

"Isn't there any machinery in it?"

"No, sir. The machinery was all removed long ago."

"Then," said Mr. Crampton, "I have that well opened, if I have to pay \$10,000 for it."

Here was where Farmer found his difficulty in the task he had set himself.



ND GRABBED ME."

strong circumstantial evidence, Fred Palmer was the assistant editor of a local morning paper and at least once before had successfully traced the guilty in another, lesser crime, to the guilty person.

In the previous case, a small gambling swindle, the opposition paper and most of the inhabitants had ridiculed Palmer's pretensions to being able to solve the problem; this time the citizens, at least, were very wary of premature ridicule.

The upshot of all this was that, while Mr. Crampton consulted lawyers to find a means of compelling the Carpenters to allow their old oil well to be excavated, local public opinion in the space of 48 hours pretty generally came to the

to go he went and spoke about the matter to his editor and chief.

"And you want to go all the way to Seattle to see this desperado?" the editor-in-chief asked incredulously.

"Yes, that," said Palmer. "See here. Suppose I end by finding the fellow; the paper gets fame, doesn't it? Suppose I don't find him, what does the paper lose? You can get Giles to supply for me."

"Go ahead," said the chief.

"And ahead Pa may want. But I don't leave town without one brief interview with Clara in which he got that young lady—she was very young besides being heartbroken about her brother—to promise that if he brought her brother's murderer to justice she would give him a love letter. That promise was not giving me any trouble, but it was sincere, and I meant an infinitesimal deal to Palmer, who was very sanguine."

So, Palmer, leaving Mr. Crampton to fight with the pig-headed Carpenter family, set out for Oregon by way of Chicago.

Two days later a letter with typewritten address came to Clara Crampton. It was snatched, I have just met that as Pa had been coming to a police station. He rushed up and grabbed me by the shoulder. His jaw dropped when he first saw me. He says you all think I am dead. I am not.

"The fact is, a tramp I came across last week followed me all the way out to Lake Umbagog, and he wanted me to give him something. You see, he was leaning to go out there and make a moonlight study. It ended in my giving him a bloody nose. Then I went on my way carrying my sketching box and book under my arm. The tramp turned and left. He got into the city that afternoon. I had to get up the idea of making my moonlight sketch and came back to see if he was hurt badly."

"I found that he had crawled into the Carpenter farm. Then he and I made friends and I took an idiotic notion to go rambling with him. I had read so much about that sort of thing in magazines. Some days ago I caught on to it. I had left my tramp with a request. He said he would go to the Pacific and be back in a week. But he never came. The police here are looking for. Then he suspected me and gave me the S. P."

"Since then I have been having a great time looking for him in the vast stretches of Chicago—the police and I. I am sure he is home tomorrow. I am anxious to know, to Griggen you like this. But Pa mer is a still bigger ass than I. Says he will go to the Pacific and begin a life afresh. I told him it was the best thing he could do. Your own brother."

—C. C.

An Alarming Situation.

Uncle Rubie leaving his seat as the train

